

## THE POSITION OF GEORGIA.

We copy below, from the *Milledgeville* (Ga.) Union, an article defining the position of that gallant State in the present crisis. The *Milledgeville* Union is a Democratic paper, and the organ of Gov. Tilton. We have been a constant reader of the Union for the last seven years, and have no hesitation in saying, on our knowledge of its character, that what it says on this subject, or indeed on any other, is entitled to respectful consideration and belief. The article is as follows:

"WHAT OUGHT THE CONVENTION TO DO? This question is now on the lips of every thinking and true Georgian. A satisfactory answer to it, it cannot be denied, is extremely difficult. To the subject embraced in it, we have given our maturest consideration, and now propose to present our views for what they are worth. But before we proceed to answer the question, we beg leave to advert to certain things which the Convention assuredly ought not, and will not do.

1. The Convention ought not and will not meet and do nothing. For years past, both the great and the little parties of the State have been vying with each other in denunciations of Northern aggression and expressions of determined resistance. Each and every one of them, to the South and to the stands pledged to the other, that they would not submit to the exclusion of slavery from the territories, nor to its abolition in the District of Columbia. The first of these outrages upon the South has already been perpetrated; and Congress by its recent act abolishing the slave trade, has asserted its right and evinced its willingness to inflict the other. For the Georgia Convention then to assemble and do nothing, and adjourn, would render her not only ridiculous in her own eyes, but worthy of the pity and contempt of her oppressors. Such a course would be emphatically declaring to them, all we have heretofore said is empty bravado, and that our necks are now ready for any yoke that they may be pleased to fasten upon them.

2. The Convention ought not, and will not decide upon separate and independent State action. There are some among us, who are the avowed advocates of secession. The public at large are not fully advised what they mean by this measure. Few, if any of them, we imagine, favor immediate secession, and fewer still, the secession of Georgia by herself. What then ought the Convention to do? We answer,

1. It ought carefully to examine into and deliberate upon the merits, as a remedy, of non-intercourse—of retaliation by reprisals and by a system of discriminating taxation. If these or any other similar measures within the constitution, promise success, and can unite the Convention and the people they should be adopted.

2. If these remedies after an examination, are found to be impracticable or inefficient, let the Convention assert the sovereignty of Georgia, by a solemn ordinance, then assert her rights in the territories, protest against the injustice by which she has been excluded from them, as well as against all the other violations of the national compact by which her rights and interests have been assailed. Let the Convention by another solemn ordinance propose to all slaveholding States, that they unite with her in sending delegates to a common Convention, which shall meet in the course of the ensuing year, consult about their wrongs, take such a course as in their wisdom shall be most conducive to their future security the honor, the interests and the rights of the people of the slaveholding States.

It is not expected even that this Convention of all the South, shall adopt as the policy, the secession of all the Southern States, till it has presented its ultimatum to the North and given the States there, a reasonable time to retract their steps—an opportunity of furnishing, if not indemnity for the past, some guarantee for the future security of the South. In the mean time, the States of the South, can be making all necessary arrangements, for their mutual defence, and preparing themselves for any contingency that may await them.

3. A platform upon which it appears to us, every true-hearted Georgian can and ought to stand. It is one which ultimately will ensure redress. It may defer it, but it is not wise nor politic, that the State should act rashly, and precipitately. None deny that the South has been wronged. All who speak what they feel, admit that if she tamely submits now, she invites and must expect renewed aggressions; that if there is no immediate danger to her institutions, there is danger in the prospect. Here then, is common ground, upon which extremes can meet; a common platform where the exclusive Union man, and the exclusive advocate for southern rights can stand, and where both can unite in battling for the rights of the South and for the Union as it came from the hands of our fathers. Let the South occupy this platform, and if division comes, she is united and prepared, when it is forced upon her, to breast any storm that may ensue."

The canvass is now going on, in Georgia, with much force and bitterness, for members to the Convention. It is to assemble in December next.

Let no one who reads the above, conclude or say that Georgia is for "immediate secession," or that she will act by herself. She will go with her Southern sisters; and if ahead of them now, she will wait, at the proper time, until they shall have joined her.

## MR. HUNT'S LETTER.

The New York Globe of the 17th inst. notices the late letter of Washington Hunt, the Whig candidate for Governor in New York:

"The letter is the genuine Seward ad captivum style. He soft-soaps the North, the South, Mr. Fillmore, the whig party of the South and of the North, and everything else but the measures of which the abolitionists complain. He chimes in with them in not giving any decided approval to the compromise bills, except to that which abolishes the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Finally he takes ground with the abolitionists in complaining of the fugitive-slave law. This shows that he is to be expected to oppose to this law. It presents the people of the State of New York, which we have before said is to be determined at the present election whether the Union is preferable or not to the success of the abolition branch of the whig party. We long ago, before the nomination of Mr. Hunt, denounced him as the plant instrument of Seward, and he has proved the truth of our assertions with his own hand. It is useless for his friends to quote his language, counselling the constitution of obligations which this fugitive-slave law is intended to enforce. If he countenances and stimulates opposition to this law, what other law will he approve? We have now at the north to choose whether we will enforce this law or sever the Union. Mr. Hunt says the law 'conflicts with all our notions of personal right and security.' The inference is irresistible that he is opposed to enforcing the law, and is prepared to risk the dissolution of the Union."

For the information of those who may desire the passage of Private Acts at the next Session of the Legislature, we subjoin the section of the Act which relates to this subject. It may be found page 301, vol. 1, of the Revised Statutes. Thirty days notice before the application is required—not before the Session in session—though it is always safe to be in season.

"Any person or persons, who may desire the passage of any private law, shall give notice of his intention to make such application, by advertisement in some newspaper of this State, which circulates in the county where such applicant or some one of them resides, or in which such private law will operate, or by advertisement at the door or the court house and three other public places in such county, for at least thirty days before such application; and when any private bill shall be presented, a copy of such advertisement, with due proof of it having been so published, shall be produced, before the same shall be read a second time."

MR. JAMES, THE NOVELIST. The New York Evening Post states that this distinguished English writer has declared, in the proper court, his intentions to become a citizen of the United States.

WHEAT CROP OF CANADA. The Toronto papers estimate the surplus wheat of Upper Canada, a but, at about 7,000,000 bushels more than last, which was 4,000,000—making 11,000,000 bushels that will be sent to our markets.

## FLORIDA ELECTIONS.

We have nothing final from the Florida elections; but we fear, from the returns before us thus far, that Mr. Beard, the Democratic candidate for Congress has been defeated. We give the following as the latest:

"SAVANNAH, October 18. The returns from Jacksonville show the election of General Milton (dem.) to the house, and Messrs. Long and Baker, independent candidates, and Winter (whig) to the senate. Mr. Cabell loses in this county. Washington county sends one whig to the house. There were two democrats running."

In Calhoun county, Messrs. Luke and Lott (democrats) are elected, which is a democratic gain. Hamilton county elects two democrats, which is a gain of one.

In Gadsden county two democrats are elected—a democratic gain of two.

The democrats gain three members to the senate and four to the house. They will probably have a majority of three on joint ballot."

The Democrats, it seems, have carried the Legislature. We shall know certainly the result of the Congressional election by our next.

The Hon. Walker Anderson, formerly of Orange in this State, has been elected to the Commons of Florida from Escambia County. Mr. Anderson is a Democrat.

## SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

Gen. William Aiken has been elected to Congress from the Charleston District, by a large majority. The vote in Charleston was as follows: Aiken 1676; Isaac E. Holmes, late member 881; J. Smith Rhett 194.

Gen. Aiken is a firm and decided Southern Rights man.

John E. Carew, Esq. Senior Editor of the Charleston Mercury, has been elected to the Senate from Charleston by over one thousand majority; and the following gentlemen have been elected to the House from Charleston: Messrs. Nelson Mitchell, James B. Heyward, J. Charles Blum, P. Della Torre, H. D. Lesseus, James Simmons, Edward McCrady, C. G. Memminger, A. H. Dunkin, John Phillips, N. C. Middleton, A. W. Burnet, J. F. Poppenheim, B. F. Hunt, S. Cruikshank, F. D. Richardson, J. W. Wilkinson and J. B. Campbell.

We have no other returns.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

BENTON, Alabama, Oct. 3, 1850.

"The spirit of the people of this portion of Alabama is fully aroused. Resistance to the odious measures recently passed by Congress is the sentiment of the whole Democratic party, with few exceptions; and the patriotic feeling of the Whig party united with them. They are determined to fight party until justice is dispensed to them. At a very large meeting, near this place last week, there was but one dissenting voice to the Resolutions, which were of the most decided character. 'Equality in the Union or independence out of it,' are the watchwords of every true friend of the South."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., Oct. 12, 1850.

"We have had a fine meeting of the Democracy in Hendersonville. We had a good band of music, and the old Con. stuff well, with tar and turpentine on him. We set him on fire, and he shone all over this little town. We then tried our muskets upon him, and afterwards buried him with the honors of war. I have named my last boy after David Seward. Rein. I am glad you are going to publish twice a week. I like your paper first rate. I send you in this five dollars—four dollars for the Semi-Weekly, and the balance for arrears on the Weekly paper."

From the Warrenton News.

HON. WELDON N. EDWARDS: Sir—In the contest between you and myself for a seat in the Senate of the next Legislature to which you were returned by one vote, my friends believe that the election was fairly conducted, that you received a number of illegal votes, and that legal votes which would have been cast for me, were rejected at the polls. In obedience to the law of the State, and the wishes of my personal friends, it then becomes my duty to inform you that upon the above grounds I shall contest your seat in the Senate of our Legislature at its ensuing session, unless you think proper to submit the election to the people for a true expression of their will. Yours, very respectfully,

M. T. HAWKINS.

October 7th, 1850.

POPULAR MOVEMENT, October 9th, 1850.

GEN. M. T. HAWKINS: Sir—I received last Monday, the 7th inst., your letter of that date notifying me of your intention to contest my right to a seat in the Senate at the ensuing session of the Legislature; unless I should "think proper to submit the election to the people for a true expression of their will."

In this matter I do not feel at liberty to consult my own feelings, and am actuated solely by a sense of public duty in informing you that I decline to assume the responsibility of referring the election again to the people. It is therefore left to you to pursue that course your sense of right and duty may indicate. In regard to the alleged "unfairness" in the election, or the sufficiency of the grounds upon which you rely to vacate my seat, no one is less informed than myself, but I presume that, upon an investigation neither can be made to appear.

Very Respectfully,  
Your obt. Serv't,  
W. N. EDWARDS.

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS. A boy twelve years of age died at Cheltenham lately from excessive smoking. The symptoms were these usually caused by narcotic poisons.

Extensive alterations are in progress in the Tower of London. The two lofty gun towers are being rebuilt on a new plan.

There is a chancery suit now in progress in England which has been in court for 164 years.

Egypt is now almost entirely free from the scourge of cholera.

The new Portuguese tariff scheme is said to be highly antagonistic to British industry.

Seizures of journals occur almost daily in the Spanish capital.

Portugal, it is said, will send no contributions to the exhibition of 1851.

It is again reported that the Bishop of Oxford's brother has entered the Roman Catholic Church.

The Government of Spain has published a royal decree establishing elementary schools of agriculture.

The value of the property bequeathed for scientific purposes to the town of Southampton, by the late Mr. Hartley, amounts to upwards of £90,000.

When the work now in progress are completed Edinburgh will be supplied with 1376 gallons of water per minute. In 1842 the supply from all sources was only 500 gallons per minute, so that it has been, or will be, nearly trebled.

Large numbers of farmers and laborers are flocking to the seaports of Ireland, en route to the U. States.

HEAVY FROST—TOBACCO KILLED. Several telegraphic dispatches were received yesterday from different parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, mentioning that a severe frost on the night of the 5th inst., had killed that portion of the tobacco crop which was still standing. We give two of the eight or ten received:

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Oct. 7. Very heavy frost Saturday night. One third the tobacco killed.

FRANKLIN, Oct. 6. Third frost this morning—ground whites snow—and half the tobacco crop still standing.

In consequence of this information, we understand, that all the small stock remaining unsold has been withdrawn from this market.

N. O. True Delta, 9th inst.

OWNED BEAT. In reply to our call on Wednesday, "that if Gen. Dodge doesn't send him to bed," Mr. Dodge received this morning the following laconic dispatch from New York: "Mr. Ossian E. Dodge. I acknowledge the corn. J. N. Genin. Vive la Jenny!"—Send as the measure of your head.

New York, Sept. 28, 1850. Boston Transcript.

## Latest Telegraphic News.

DEPTFORD, October 12, 1850.

Excitement in Detroit. The slave excitement continues. The jail is guarded by military, who are under regular army discipline. The negroes around the city are uttering threats.

At Sandwich, in Canada, opposite Detroit, there are probably three hundred negroes, who lately crossed the river. It is dangerous for a citizen from here to go across them.

The house of an Irishman, who informed of the negro fugitive now in jail, was attacked last night; guns and pistols were fired by both the assailants and those inside, and some blood shed.

A large meeting has been held by the friends of freedom, at which the Mayor presided. Speeches were made by Hon. S. Bingham, Mayor, and Messrs. Joy and Emmons.

Some persons anticipate trouble when the negro is out; he is now awaiting his papers.

A subscription has been raised sufficient to purchase his liberty, should he be sent back.

DETROIT, Oct. 14.

Some further attempts have been made to capture a number of fugitive slaves, and most bloody results are likely to follow, although the authorities are using every precaution to suppress all attempts of rescue. The jail is well guarded by the military.

BOSTON, October 15, 1850.

A large meeting was held at Faneuil Hall last evening to consider the condition of the fugitive slaves and other colored persons, resident in the city, under the operation of the new fugitive slave law. About 4,000 people were in attendance. On motion, Charles Francis Adams was chosen president. On taking the chair he made a brief speech, in which he hoped that no acts of violence or excess would be resorted to, but that measures would be adopted to effect, if possible, the repeal of the law.

Fredrick Douglass next spoke. He wished not to deal in the language of defiance, but felt authorized to state that the colored population of Boston had unanimously resolved to suffer death rather than be returned to slavery.

A letter from Josiah Quincy, Sen., was read; resolutions were adopted, and a committee of safety was appointed. After a speech from Wendell Phillips the meeting adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.

Jenny Lind arrived here last night in the steamer Forrest. She was received at Tacony landing, in Kensington. A crowd was waiting at the foot of Walnut street wharf, where she was much disappointed in hearing of the news. They immediately rushed to Jones's Hotel, where Jenny had taken rooms.

After some time, the inimitable nightingale was brought out by Barnum, and she received repeated cheers from the multitude. This morning the Swedish flag is waving from the hotel to indicate her presence. Chesnut Street Theatre is now crowded by bidders for seats.

The premium of the first choice seat has been bought by Mr. Root, daguerreotypist, for the extravagant sum of \$650. The next choice sold for \$12, and subsequently declining gradually down to three and four dollars premium. There is much excitement on the subject.

PITTSBURGH, October 17, 1850.

THE SYNOD—THE FUGITIVE SLAVE QUESTION. The Synod of the Old Scotch Presbyterian Church assembled here to-day. The Rev. George Marshall was appointed moderator. About 200 Ministers and Elders are in attendance, constituting the largest Synod in connection with that Church ever held.

A memorial from the session and congregation for Pittsburg and Beaver was presented, praying the Synod to give an expression of opinion against the fugitive slave law. The memorial denounces it as an iniquitous. A motion was made to postpone the motion indefinitely, which was lost, only one in favor of postponing.

The Revs. Porter, Smith, Campbell and others, made flaming speeches against the law. They pronounced it a subversion of morality and oppressive to one vote, my friends believe that the election was fairly conducted, that you received a number of illegal votes, and that legal votes which would have been cast for me, were rejected at the polls. In obedience to the law of the State, and the wishes of my personal friends, it then becomes my duty to inform you that upon the above grounds I shall contest your seat in the Senate of our Legislature at its ensuing session, unless you think proper to submit the election to the people for a true expression of their will. Yours, very respectfully,

M. T. HAWKINS.

October 7th, 1850.

POPULAR MOVEMENT, October 9th, 1850.

GEN. M. T. HAWKINS: Sir—I received last Monday, the 7th inst., your letter of that date notifying me of your intention to contest my right to a seat in the Senate at the ensuing session of the Legislature; unless I should "think proper to submit the election to the people for a true expression of their will."

In this matter I do not feel at liberty to consult my own feelings, and am actuated solely by a sense of public duty in informing you that I decline to assume the responsibility of referring the election again to the people. It is therefore left to you to pursue that course your sense of right and duty may indicate. In regard to the alleged "unfairness" in the election, or the sufficiency of the grounds upon which you rely to vacate my seat, no one is less informed than myself, but I presume that, upon an investigation neither can be made to appear.

Very Respectfully,  
Your obt. Serv't,  
W. N. EDWARDS.

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS. A boy twelve years of age died at Cheltenham lately from excessive smoking. The symptoms were these usually caused by narcotic poisons.

Extensive alterations are in progress in the Tower of London. The two lofty gun towers are being rebuilt on a new plan.

There is a chancery suit now in progress in England which has been in court for 164 years.

Egypt is now almost entirely free from the scourge of cholera.

The new Portuguese tariff scheme is said to be highly antagonistic to British industry.

Seizures of journals occur almost daily in the Spanish capital.

Portugal, it is said, will send no contributions to the exhibition of 1851.

It is again reported that the Bishop of Oxford's brother has entered the Roman Catholic Church.

The Government of Spain has published a royal decree establishing elementary schools of agriculture.

The value of the property bequeathed for scientific purposes to the town of Southampton, by the late Mr. Hartley, amounts to upwards of £90,000.

When the work now in progress are completed Edinburgh will be supplied with 1376 gallons of water per minute. In 1842 the supply from all sources was only 500 gallons per minute, so that it has been, or will be, nearly trebled.

Large numbers of farmers and laborers are flocking to the seaports of Ireland, en route to the U. States.

HEAVY FROST—TOBACCO KILLED. Several telegraphic dispatches were received yesterday from different parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, mentioning that a severe frost on the night of the 5th inst., had killed that portion of the tobacco crop which was still standing. We give two of the eight or ten received:

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Oct. 7. Very heavy frost Saturday night. One third the tobacco killed.

FRANKLIN, Oct. 6. Third frost this morning—ground whites snow—and half the tobacco crop still standing.

In consequence of this information, we understand, that all the small stock remaining unsold has been withdrawn from this market.

N. O. True Delta, 9th inst.

OWNED BEAT. In reply to our call on Wednesday, "that if Gen. Dodge doesn't send him to bed," Mr. Dodge received this morning the following laconic dispatch from New York: "Mr. Ossian E. Dodge. I acknowledge the corn. J. N. Genin. Vive la Jenny!"—Send as the measure of your head.

New York, Sept. 28, 1850. Boston Transcript.

The worthy father need not be particular about the size of the hat. Ossian's head being as soft as a ripe fig or a piece of fresh putty, it will easily adapt itself to any hat small enough.

N. O. Crescent.

## BIRD.

At his residence, in Autauga County, Alabama, on the 30th September, 1850, Col. WILLIAM RAYMOND PICKETT.

For several months previous to his demise, he had professed religion, and the holy sacrament was administered to him by his friend and neighbor, the Rev. David Smedley, who at the same time received him into the Methodist Protestant Church. He died with the confidence and assurance of salvation!

Col. Pickett was born in the county of Anson, North Carolina, upon the Pedee river, where his parents, James Pickett and Martha Terry, had removed sometime before the Revolutionary war, from their place of nativity, near Bolling Green in Caroline county, Virginia. Their ancestors, whose extraction was English, Scotch, and French, were among the earliest colonists of the "old Dominion."

Soon after he became of age, Col. Pickett filled the post of Sheriff of Anson county, and was afterwards elected to the Legislature which sat at Raleigh, where he served for several years. When the Federal Revenue was collected by direct taxation, he received from Mr. Madison, then President, the appointment of Assessor and Collector for a large district in North Carolina, the duties and responsibilities of which he discharged with care, zeal and fidelity.

In the spring of 1818, he brought his family out to this country, and established himself as a planter and a merchant in the present Autauga county, which then formed a portion of the county of Montgomery. Two years before this early period, he had explored these Southwestern wilds, in company with his near relative and friend, Todd Robinson, encountering dangers and hardships incident, just upon the close of a sanguinary war with the Creeks.

When the Legislature of Alabama sat at Cahawba, Col. Pickett took his seat in that body in 1821; in 1823 he was a member, and again in 1824, which term closed the session in the lower house. In 1825, he was elected to the State Senate, and entered that body in the fall of that year at Tuscaloosa, then the capital of Alabama. He was a Senator for the period of five years; when in the summer of 1834, he was beaten for that position by Col. Broadnax, during an exceedingly high state of party excitement—the election turning solely upon party grounds, and many of his old friends voting against him.

A letter from Josiah Quincy, Sen., was read; resolutions were adopted, and a committee of safety was appointed. After a speech from Wendell Phillips the meeting adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.

Jenny Lind arrived here last night in the steamer Forrest. She was received at Tacony landing, in Kensington. A crowd was waiting at the foot of Walnut street wharf, where she was much disappointed in hearing of the news. They immediately rushed to Jones's Hotel, where Jenny had taken rooms.

After some time, the inimitable nightingale was brought out by Barnum, and she received repeated cheers from the multitude. This morning the Swedish flag is waving from the hotel to indicate her presence. Chesnut Street Theatre is now crowded by bidders for seats.

The premium of the first choice seat has been bought by Mr. Root, daguerreotypist, for the extravagant sum of \$650. The next choice sold for \$12, and subsequently declining gradually down to three and four dollars premium. There is much excitement on the subject.

PITTSBURGH, October 17, 1850.

THE SYNOD—THE FUGITIVE SLAVE QUESTION. The Synod of the Old Scotch Presbyterian Church assembled here to-day. The Rev. George Marshall was appointed moderator. About 200 Ministers and Elders are in attendance, constituting the largest Synod in connection with that Church ever held.

A memorial from the session and congregation for Pittsburg and Beaver was presented, praying the Synod to give an expression of opinion against the fugitive slave law. The memorial denounces it as an iniquitous. A motion was made to postpone the motion indefinitely, which was lost, only one in favor of postponing.

The Revs. Porter, Smith, Campbell and others, made flaming speeches against the law. They pronounced it a subversion of morality and oppressive to one vote, my friends believe that the election was fairly conducted, that you received a number of illegal votes, and that legal votes which would have been cast for me, were rejected at the polls. In obedience to the law of the State, and the wishes of my personal friends, it then becomes my duty to inform you that upon the above grounds I shall contest your seat in the Senate of our Legislature at its ensuing session, unless you think proper to submit the election to the people for a true expression of their will. Yours, very respectfully,

M. T. HAWKINS.

October 7th, 1850.

POPULAR MOVEMENT, October 9th, 1850.

GEN. M. T. HAWKINS: Sir—I received last Monday, the 7th inst., your letter of that date notifying me of your intention to contest my right to a seat in the Senate at the ensuing session of the Legislature; unless I should "think proper to submit the election to the people for a true expression of their will."

In this matter I do not feel at liberty to consult my own feelings, and am actuated solely by a sense of public duty in informing you that I decline to assume the responsibility of referring the election again to the people. It is therefore left to you to pursue that course your sense of right and duty may indicate. In regard to the alleged "unfairness" in the election, or the sufficiency of the grounds upon which you rely to vacate my seat, no one is less informed than myself, but I presume that, upon an investigation neither can be made to appear.

Very Respectfully,  
Your obt. Serv't,  
W. N. EDWARDS.

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS. A boy twelve years of age died at Cheltenham lately from excessive smoking. The symptoms were these usually caused by narcotic poisons.

Extensive alterations are in progress in the Tower of London. The two lofty gun towers are being rebuilt on a new plan.

There is a chancery suit now in progress in England which has been in court for 164 years.

Egypt is now almost entirely free from the scourge of cholera.

The new Portuguese tariff scheme is said to be highly antagonistic to British industry.

Seizures of journals occur almost daily in the Spanish capital.

Portugal, it is said, will send no contributions to the exhibition of 1851.

It is again reported that the Bishop of Oxford's brother has entered the Roman Catholic Church.

The Government of Spain has published a royal decree establishing elementary schools of agriculture.

The value of the property bequeathed for scientific purposes to the town of Southampton, by the late Mr. Hartley, amounts to upwards of £90,000.

When the work now in progress are completed Edinburgh will be supplied with 1376 gallons of water per minute. In 1842 the supply from all sources was only 500 gallons per minute, so that it has been, or will be, nearly trebled.

Large numbers of farmers and laborers are flocking to the seaports of Ireland, en route to the U. States.

HEAVY FROST—TOBACCO KILLED. Several telegraphic dispatches were received yesterday from different parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, mentioning that a severe frost on the night of the 5th inst., had killed that portion of the tobacco crop which was still standing. We give two of the eight or ten received:

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Oct. 7. Very heavy frost Saturday night. One third the tobacco killed.

FRANKLIN, Oct. 6. Third frost this morning—ground whites snow—and half the tobacco crop still standing.

In consequence of this information, we understand, that all the small stock remaining unsold has been withdrawn from this market.

N. O. True Delta, 9th inst.